

Some Seminal Thoughts to Warm Up My Typewriter and Cool Off My Mind:

The Ex-Officio Committee in Preparing its report, which it has been instructed by the Faculty Assembly to submit to that body, ought to keep two basic thoughts in mind:

1. ^{That} The rule should be adhered to at all times that no announcements or commitments should be made for future courses, or possible courses, of action -- so that one step at a time can be taken, as the time becomes appropriate and the circumstances become propitious.

2. ^{That} There is an underlying duty of the Ex-Officio Committee to fit together the clearest possible record as a ^epresentment upon which:

a. ^{Assembly} The ~~Assembly~~ might vote to:

(1) Censure the Trustees for a specific failure to live up to the Code by: (a) pre-judging the case before receiving the report of the Faculty Advisory Committee and (b) making an appointment that was completely lacking in faculty support; plus, ^a ~~in general, for a~~ long continued neglect of duty.

(2) Declare the announced ~~#####~~ appointee unqualified ~~#####~~

in accordance with the findings and evidence of the Faculty Advisory Committee.

(3) Call, ^{upon} ~~for investigation and counsel, #~~ on the Committee

on College and University Government of the American Association

- 2 -

of University Professors (note stress on this area in the

Self Survey which occupies all of the last AAUP Bulletin),

~~#~~the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools,

and, possibly, the American Council on Education. *for advice*

and counsel.
institute a
(4) ~~#~~ suit in equity on the validity of the procedure in the

announced appointment.

(5) Call for an investigation by the Attorney General of the

United States *e* as provided for by Section 10 of the Charter

and at least once exercised, in 1910, as indicated by a published

report listed in the University Library) to *determine* whether

or not there may have been ~~#~~ conflicts of interest *involving* ~~by~~ members of

the Board of Trustees and the Administration.

(6) To petition Congress, under Section 9 of the Charter, to

revoke said charter and to issue a new one to the tenure members

of the Faculty -- with the right to chose one or more Advisory

Committees in lieu of the presant Board of Trustees -- on the

basis of persistent neglect of duty. A basic exhibition here

would be the failure of the Board either to give *to* ~~or~~ to assist

in raising the endowments recognized as necessary for the maintenace

of a university, fully accredited, in our category. Evidence can be adduced

of declarations by members of the Board that the Board had

no responsibilities beyond that of "free advice." A properly

~~an~~ authoritative investigation could determine just how much

present or recent
each member of the ~~Board~~ Board has contributed financially

to the University.

b. An appropriate representative body or group of the faculty

(the AAUP chapter, or some 20 departmental chairman, or some 40

tenure faculty members) could institute 2-a-(3), (4), (5), and (6), *above*.

would be
c. Material ~~is~~ collected for an appeal to public opinion, possibly

through a periodical of nation ^{at} circulation (Saturday Review, AAUP

Bulletin, etc.) covering, among other things, the editorial activities

of the Washington Post and the Evening Star.

3. In all of its activities and proceedings the Ex-Officio Committee
should take care to:

a. Hold the immediate issue to the narrow one of whether or not the

Board properly carried out the provisions of the Code.

b. Prepare the broader foundations indicated above.

23 June 1965

Professor Arthur Miller
c/o The Pavilions
P. O. Box 2208
St. Thomas
W. S. Virgin Islands

Dear Arthur:

I have received your statement and the cover letter dated 18 June 1965.

In my letter to you of last week, I made some response to your requests.

I think your statement gives us much useful material and I thank you for sending it. I shall have copies made for the other members of the committee. I assure you that I am trying to be objective and shall do everything I can to see that the whole committee operates objectively.

Sincerely,

Reuben E. Wood

18 June 1965

Professor Arthur S. Miller
c/o The Pavilions
P. O. Box 2208
St. Thomas
U.S. Virgin Islands

Dear Arthur:

Thank you for your letter of 15 June 1965 and again for the help you gave us in your two meetings with Professors Kraus, Davison and me.

In accordance with your second request, I am sending letters to each member of the Advisory Committee soliciting their appearance before our committee or the submission of a written statement. I agree that we should not rush our proceedings but I doubt that we should feel committed to wait indefinitely for personal appearances. As I recall it, for example, Dick Ericson is on an extended camping trip and may not be available for a couple of months.

Obviously we want our report to be "complete, accurate and objective." The interpretation of these words - particularly the last - cannot, however, be such as to impede us in doing any part of our assigned task. In order to make recommendations, we must eventually make analyses and interpretations of our findings.

Certainly your written statement will be made a part of our record. We have not yet decided how much of this record should be kept confidential, how much should be filed and kept available for inspection by members of the Faculty Assembly and how much should be reproduced and made a part of what we distribute as our report to the Assembly. Certainly your statement should be put into one of these latter two categories.

I hope you're enjoying and benefiting from your vacation.

Sincerely,

Reuben E. Wood



THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

LAW SCHOOL

ARTHUR S. MILLER
PROFESSOR OF LAW

c/o The Pavilions
P. O. Box 2208
St. Thomas
U.S. Virgin Islands

15th June 1965

Professor Reuben Wood
George Washington University
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Reuben:

This to:

1. Say that I will send a written statement to your Committee within the next few days;
2. Remind you that I will send corrections of the transcript Mrs Brosman gave me and also of the one which she will send.

Requests:

1. That my written statement be made a part of the record and reproduced and distributed as an appendix to whatever report you render to the Faculty Assembly;
2. That you refuse to be rushed in your important task. It is imperative that you garner the facts. To do so, you should interview all members of the Faculty Committee -- as well as other people considered desirable (e.g., the Acting President, members of the Board). Do not be rushed; make sure your report is complete and accurate -- and objective.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Arthur S. Miller



THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

LAW SCHOOL

ARTHUR S. MILLER
PROFESSOR OF LAW

12th June 1965

Prof. Reuben E. Wood
Geo. Wash. University
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Reuben:

Per our telephone conversation:

1. I will send some corrections of the hand-written transcript Mrs Brosman gave me Friday [of what I said during the Committee interview on Thursday].
2. Please have Mrs Brosman airmail me the transcript of the colloquy on Friday, the 12th. Mrs. Bilisoly in the Law School has my address, as does Nutting's secretary.
3. I may want to file a written statement with the Committee. If so, it will be forthcoming after I see the transcript noted in 2., above. If I do write one, you will have it soon.
4. If your Committee issues a report before my return to the campus, please make sure that ~~it~~ a copy is gotten to me.

You and your associates have a very important and delicate task. I am confident that all of you will approach it with objectivity and a desire to learn the truth.

Sincerely,

Arthur S. Miller

P.S. The enclosed clippings were sent by Mr Ellison to the Committee. I found them on my desk today. There are one or two more pages of this material, copies of which may no doubt be obtained from Mr Ellison's secretary. I think that they should be made a matter of the record.

RESTRICTED

TO: The Full-Time Members of the Faculty

This is for your information and is not intended to be communicated at this time to anyone who does not qualify as an addressee. A letter, a copy of which is herein included, was personally delivered to a senior member of the editorial staff of the Washington Post at 7:00 p. m. last night in conformity with arrangements made with him and other staff members of the Post earlier in the day. The understanding was that it will be published as soon as possible.

In drafting this letter, as many members of the faculty as practicable were consulted, but, naturally I take sole responsibility for it. I avoided approaching Professors Tom Brown and Reuben Wood and members of their committees in order not to embarrass them and to avoid any faintest shadow of prejudgment on their part. It is my own judgment that, while Professor Wood's committee -- pursuant to its instructions from the Assembly -- is investigating and deliberating in order to report back to the Assembly, all members of the faculty should exercise the greatest possible restraint and discretion in making any statements to anyone outside the Assembly that might appear unilaterally to pre-judge the issues that will be acted on by the Assembly. Specifically, the Assembly designated the Acting-President of the University as its channel of communication with Dr. Elliott.

We all, however, unquestionably have the right, and the duty, to correct misstatements that may appear. I would suggest, however, that anyone who wishes to communicate his reactions to the Post, or to the Star for its editorial today (which, although not so filled with factual error, also reveals a basic misconception of the university community and the academic profession), or to anyone else should send a copy of his communication for the record to Professor Wood's committee -- as I am doing with this one.

10 June 1965

Wood Gray

9 June 65

Letters to the Editor
The Washington Post
1515 L Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

The editorial in the Washington Post this morning entitled "Synthetic Crisis at GWU" contained so many major errors of fact -- in striking contrast to your news reporting -- and such shockingly unwarranted conclusions that it cannot be permitted to go unanswered. First, instead of there being "barely more than a quorum at the Monday meeting of the Faculty Assembly," the number present was in fact considerably more than double that required for a quorum and probably equalled or exceeded the attendance at any faculty gathering in the history of the university -- particularly impressive, since the meeting

RESTRICTED

(over)

✓ 1 Apr Imp letter to Comm Ellison asking
for Special Mtg discuss Perkins
12 Apr Jt. Comm Mtg - invitation to Eld Perkins.
Get letter Miller

12 May 5pm Joint Meeting with Board Comm

21 Apr Letter declination Eld Perkins

30 Apr Memo from Miller (Lids on Rawson)

4 May Letter from Perkins to Miller (copy)

✓ 7/8 May 1st letter - Deans & Chairman ^{Get copy}

8 May Fac Comm Mtg - Sat

12 May 5pm Joint Mtg - 2 Committees
Get notes on this from members

✓ 13 May Prog. material & Miller on Elliott
+9

✓ 19-25 May Telephone call and Mat on Elliott
Memo to Committee

✓ 28 May 7^{15:30} ~~Visit~~ ^{Thurs} and interview with Elliott

29 May Sat 10am - Joint Mtg with Comm of Bd
on Elliott

June 1/2 Fac Comm Mtg directly after
Campus visit Schmidt & Brown
to Univ Maine

Thurs June 3 (4pm) Mtg of Comm to evaluate Elliott

Fri June 4 (2pm) Fac Comm Mtg

3pm

Joint Mtg

Sat June 5 (10:45 am) (Joint Mtg to rec mtg of Board
Results - Caucus of Fac Comm
after joint Mtg. Trustee Nugent
enters to drive and a call to Bd Mtg)

Sat June 5

Sat June 5 - 3pm - Apppear Schmidt & Bur
before full Bd

4 Sept -

completion of names submitted
so far to Pac Committee from Ellison

✓ 3 Interim Reports - Minutes
8 Dec letter from Co & Bur
listing 10 pref candidates
Oct 22 - Memo to Bd of Trustees

GWR Campus Interviews here

Pres Elliott - Maine

Pres ^{James Stacy} Coles - Boden

~~Pres Boden~~

assoc dean Sahl Eng - dept aerospace & Mech Engr

Coast Perkins - Princeton

Hunter Dupree - ^(Sci Hist - Prof) Univ Cal

John R Dunning dean of Eng & Schl - Columbia Univ

John D Brown - GWR

Harry H Ransom - Saw deans - not Committee
nobody visited

Clarence D Long - Congressman - Prof of Econ

John Todd Wilson - Dir. Nat Sci Fdn

Pres John Perkins - Univ of Delaware

Pres or Head Ohio ^{univ of Ohio plus} University College System (~~John Mallett?~~ began with it)

and others Speculated about but not interviewed
included in 9 fac. 10 Board

Trustees introduced more names

Faculty did not

John Tracy - was interested

Truman & Weaver common to both

David Truman would appear for interview, then to

Weaver after intensive approach, then declined
because he had been only year in his
new job.

17 June 1965

Miss Margaret Simes
1320 21st Street, N. W.
Washington 36, D. C.

Dear Miss Simes:

I thank you very much for the letter you sent me supporting the faculty and expressing a feeling of a community of viewpoint and interest among faculty, alumni and students.

I should like to see this feeling be developed in a way that would make it effective in hastening the time when no one can question the fact that The George Washington University is among the nation's very great universities.

Sincerely yours,

Reuben E. Wood
*Chairman - Executive Committee
University Senate*

1320 21st Street, N. W.
Washington 36, D. C.
June 10, 1965

Professor Reuben E. Wood
3120 North Pershing Drive
Arlington, Virginia

Dear Professor Wood,

I am a June graduate of the George Washington University and, formerly, what might be considered a minor "student leader," and, later, a minor "rabble rouser." All of which is rather irrelevant to my point--except as an excuse for taking up your time.

I would like to enthusiastically congratulate the faculty on its stand on the Board of Trustees' choice of a president. I am not even familiar with the objections to Lloyd Elliot (except for a rumor that he considers faculties mere employees of administrations), but I certainly trust the faculty's judgement over that of the Board, the members of which have little real knowledge of the needs of this University. It is about time that professors, who should have the primary control of an institution of learning, raise their united voices against these Great Guardians.

I believe that the vast majority of students supports the faculty in this struggle. The subject is much discussed, and I have heard nothing but praise for the faculty's stand.

Also supported by most students, I am sure, is the faculty's recommendation that Dr. Brown be appointed at least temporary president. Besides Dr. Brown's obvious advantage of familiarity with this University, he is also one of the few administrators I have met who seems aware of more than his own office and who has more than a surface comprehension of statements made to him.

Paul Goodman made a speech at G. W. this year about the relationship among administrators, professors and students. He stated that faculties and student bodies have more common interests than they realize and that they should become more united for the purpose of furthering these interests. Perhaps this struggle over the presidency could begin a much needed closer association between faculty and student body. I certainly hope so.

Again, I offer my best wishes and encouragement to the faculty.

Sincerely,

Margaret Simes
Margaret Simes

Elliott Faces Tough Challenge



Dr. Elliott

By JOHN MATHEWS
Education Writer of the
Washington Evening Star

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The appointment of Lloyd H. Elliott as the fourteenth president of George Washington University here in the nation's capital involved a complex of forces that should lay to rest any illusions that a university community is an idyllic ivory tower inhabited only by introspective intellectuals.

Profound faculty disagreement, with the University's board of trustees, dating back several years, on how to achieve

the stated objective of both groups that George Washington should become one of the country's leading universities is basic to the controversy that flared over the appointment of Elliott.

Widespread faculty support for John Anthony Brown, George Washington's vice president and dean of faculties, for the presidency became more than just a popularity contest.

Brown came to symbolize in the view of a substantial number of faculty their idea of how the university can rise to first rank.

And Elliott came to symbolize the choice of the trustees who many faculty and deans feel have a conservative outlook that is impeding university development.

IN AN unprecedented display all 13 deans of the university, 32 of the department chairmen and the executive faculty of the influential medical school signed appeals to the trustees in support of Brown. Their appeals came as the trustees were nearing a choice between two Maine presidents: Elliott and James S. Coles, president of Bowdoin College.

Portland Sunday

— AND —
Sunday Press Here

VOL. 79—NO. 2

Second Class Postage Paid
At Portland, Maine

PORTLAND, MAINE, SUNDAY, JUNE 18

In New College Job

The faculty advisory committee to the trustees on selection of a president also had a clear majority of its ten members favoring Brown. But the committee feared backing the trustees into a corner and recommended that the search for a president continue, that Elliott (by a seven to nothing vote with three abstentions) was not acceptable at this time and that Brown should be named as acting president.

As it turned out the trustees had already made their choice — Dr. Elliott — and they had already been backed into a cor-

ner when the story of faculty support for Brown belatedly broke in Washington papers the day of the trustees annual meeting, June 5.

The faculty grumbled. They turned out in numbers at the commencement on Sunday (June 6) to hear Dean Rusk, the secretary of state and see their favorite, Brown, fulfill a minor role in the academic formalities. They also heard one allusion to the presidency squabble. The student speaker noted that graduates and the University had both reached an important point

Continued on Page 8A; Col. 1

Dr. Coles

Telegram

FINAL EDITION

3, 1965

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THIRTY CENTS

Elliott Facing Challenge:

(Continued From Page One)

of departure in their respective careers.

ON MONDAY the faculty assembly, to which all — some 450 — full time faculty belong, met. Behind closed doors in the big granite block university auditorium about 250 members of the faculty showed up for a three hour debate.

Although one faculty source had said, "Don't ever underestimate the ability of academicians to chicken out," the faculty took some significant actions:

They tabled motions to welcome Elliott to the campus and assure him of faculty support and another motion to declare him unacceptable.

They approved by a large margin a motion to accept the report of their faculty advisory group on the presidency that had found Elliott unacceptable and had proposed a continued search for the presidency and Brown as acting president.

And they also formed a committee to inquire into any cases where the trustees fail to follow recommendations of the faculty assembly or the faculty senate, a representative body with less power than the assembly. First order of business for the committee is the presidency issue that could lead to a demand that no future president can be chosen unless he has the approval of both faculty and trustees.

Ironically, one such candidate had such approval. He was Courtland Perkins, head of the engineering department at Princeton University. But, Perkins declined to serve after offered the job. One source said that Elliott, possibly in time, could have gained support of the faculty group. But, the faculty committee leaned towards Brown over Elliott and claimed there were unanswered questions concerning Elliott's qualifications. What these questions were has not been disclosed.

IN ANY case Elliott, Brown and Coles of Bowdoin were leading candidates and considered as such by the faculty committee, but in their view, secondary choices with the possible exception of Brown.

Brown, an outgoing 46 year old administrator, in two and one-half years on campus has been lauded by the faculty for attracting top quality scholars despite the low pay and has been idolized by the students. He has wide contacts in major foundations, has headed the prestigious regional American Assembly and has hosted a network television think program that attracts top government officials and academicians.

And more importantly to the majority of the faculty he is a known quantity whose program for university development jibes with their own.

But, Elliott is a little known figure to the faculty, the head of a state supported university who has had no experience running a big city private college. Many faculty also look down on an administrator with degrees in education and experience in the much maligned field although they also ignore the fact that there have been many successful college presidents with similar backgrounds.

On the other hand, Brown's credentials are those of a political scientist with degrees from Temple and Princeton Universities, a former assistant to the president of the former and a vice president at Occidental College in Los Angeles. He never has completed his doctorate, but for this his colleagues, whose tenure depends on degrees, do not appear to fault him.

University sources feel that Brown can not lose from the controversy. They think he is

top drawer material for a college presidency and other boards of trustees will be impressed by the faculty support he has engendered in his short career at George Washington. Some observers have even suggested that it would be to Elliott's advantage to keep Brown on for a time to assuage faculty feelings and also to profit from Brown's experience at the university.

BUT WHAT about Dr. Elliott?

He told the press recently that he plans to come to the campus, a motley assortment of buildings in the foggy bottom area near the State Department building, to talk with faculty and university officials before he officially assumes office by the end of the year.

Few observers think that his on campus tour will dissuade him from coming or that the faculty will now take some other action in order to block his assumption of the presidency.

When Elliott does take over the presidency of the University whose enrollment is now over 12,000 students, he will find the university beginning a construction and land acquisition program, which faculty and students have said has been slow in coming.

The comparatively small endowment of \$13 million will also pose a major fund raising problem for the new president. The University was founded in 1821 as Columbian College, in a sense inspired by George Washington's hope and bequest of 50 acres to the Potomac Company. Washington hoped Congress would put forth a "fostering hand" but Congress never did and the Potomac Company expired. In 1904 the Columbian College became George Washington University.

Other major problems facing the new president include: construction of a library and development of an adequate library collection; a major decision on whether the university will continue essentially on a pay as you go basis or expand through deficit financing; improvement of the lagging professional medical and law schools; construction of science facilities, and the major issue of teacher pay.

The American Association of University Professors has given George Washington a third class rating on a five class scale. As a student newspaper, appropriately called The Hatchet, has put it, the university is "underdeveloped."

Dr. Elliott's task will be to lead it into the 20th century.

18 June 1965

Dear Professor Ericson:

The three-man committee which was established at the recent Faculty Assembly meeting has the purpose to ascertain the facts in all cases in which the Board of Trustees have not seen fit or do not see fit to follow the recommendations of the Faculty Assembly or the University Senate and, with all reasonable speed to report its findings and recommendations to the Faculty Assembly.

It has been suggested that we should hear from each member of the Committee to Advise and Consult with the Board of Trustees on the Selection of a President.

We shall be glad to hear anyone who wishes to be heard and can help us carry out our assignment. If you wish to talk with us in the near future, or to send us a written statement, please tell me so. We do hope to finish our work without long delay.

Very truly yours,

Reuben E. Wood
Chairman

REW:rb

also sent to
Prof. Wacker ✓
Prof. Stevens ✓
Prof. St. Clair
Prof. LeBlanc ✓
Prof. Taylor
Prof. Kaye ✓

Knickerbocker — The New Academy of Arts & Sciences
10 1964 — 150

Contemporary Univ. U.S.A.

Section: Draft. The State Univ.

Author — Frederick Leinhardt

P1105 — " For example, anyone who is steep
in the world of Univ. life knows that all
the laws in the land cannot make a
people, vigorous and sound of culture, people,
+ muchly submit to the admitted superior
legal authority of its governing body in
judicial matters of educ. policy and
practice. "

5 copies

10/18/64
V. 10/18/64
10/18/64

MINUTES OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE
FACULTY ASSEMBLY ON JUNE 7, 1965

The Faculty Assembly met in Special Session at 10 a.m., June 7, 1965, Acting President Colclough presiding. The meeting was called in response to a petition from more than 20 members of the Faculty for the purpose of receiving the final report of the Special Committee to Advise and Consult with the Board of Trustees in the Selection of a President for the University.

On motion seconded and carried, the minutes of the previous special meeting of May 20th were accepted as distributed.

Dr. Thomas McP. Brown, Chairman of the Special Committee, gave a resume of the activities of the Committee from its inception in September 1964, through the meeting of the Board of Trustees on June 5, 1965, when the Committee was advised that the Board had appointed Dr. Lloyd Elliott, currently President of the University of Maine, to the presidency of the University.

Dr. Brown reviewed the various criteria which had been used to measure the qualifications of each candidate considered by the Committee (as agreed upon with the Special Committee of the Board of Trustees, chaired by Mr. Newell Ellison). He outlined the modus operandi used in checking the candidates' qualifications both from biographical information and from actual interviews with persons acquainted with him on his own campus or in his own locale. He traced the history of their application of these principles to the consideration of Dr. Elliott for the position. Dr. Brown reported that the Faculty Committee had passed three resolutions:

- 1) that the Committee recommended against the selection of Mr. Elliott (arrived at by a vote of 7-0, with 3 abstentions)
- 2) that the Committee has no candidate at this time, and that the search should be continued, (arrived at by a vote of 7-3).
- 3) that if a change were made in the Acting Presidency while the search continued that John Anthony Brown be appointed Acting President, (arrived at by a vote of 7-1, with 2 abstentions.) Both abstentions were on procedural doubts rather than substantive objections to this action.

After considerable thoughtful discussion of these conclusions, the Committee communicated them to the Special Committee of the Board of Trustees prior to its meeting on June 4, 1965. Dr. Brown said that the Special Committee of the Board stated on the morning of June 5, 1965 that their own conclusions were that Dr. Elliott "fit the bill best of all." (The final vote of the full Board of Trustees on Saturday, June 5th appointed Dr. Elliott to the presidency.) Dr. Brown asked that the Faculty Special Committee be permitted to present its views to the full Board and was permitted to do so at that time. After the election of Dr. Elliott, President Colclough asked Dr. Brown if he would permit a telegram to be sent over Dr. Brown's name to department chairmen and deans notifying them of the Board action, and this was done. Through a delay in delivery of the telegrams, the newspapers had the story in the press before the deans and department chairmen had been advised of the action by the Board.

Mr. Edwin Stevens, member of the Special Committee to Advise and Consult with the Board of Trustees then was recognized to present a statement from a minority of the Committee. (See attached.) Mr. Stevens stated that lack of time had prevented its being presented to members of the Committee other than the signers, Mr. Hugh LeBlanc and Mr. Stevens.

Mr. J. Forrester Davison, in accordance with the request in paragraph one of the report submitted by Mr. Stevens, then presented a Memorandum of Faculty Code provisions for consultation and advice, with and from the Faculty Committees on major appointments:

"During the period of drafting of the amendments to the Faculty Code in 1963-64, members of the Committee on Professional Ethics and Academic Freedom were concerned lest the right of the Faculty committees to advise the Board or the Administration, as the case might require, in the appointment of a new President or Dean of Faculties or other major official, might become a hollow right if the advice should be completely ignored by the appointing authority. In a discussion of this matter by the late President Carroll, two basic conclusions were reached.

- (1) The ultimate legal authority to make all appointments rests with the Board of Trustees.
- (2) The requirement to act in "good faith" in these actions cannot be written into a Code, but one must assume that men of integrity who will represent each group in the process will observe the standard of good faith in their deliberations and actions.

"On further discussion it appears that in President Carroll's opinion either the Trustees or the Administrators would be ill advised to make appointments against adverse advice from the Faculty for the resultant relationships with the Faculty of the new appointee would be administratively unsound."

Mr. Van Evera, Dean for Sponsored Research, then moved the following resolution:

R E S O L U T I O N

"The Faculty Assembly of The George Washington University extends its greetings to its new President, Dr. Elliott, and assures him of its hearty cooperation in developing the potential of the University."

The Resolution was seconded by Mr. Kayser. General discussion ensued and Mr. Leggette, Mr. Kayser, Mr. Kraus and Dr. Wise spoke to this point. Dr. Wise moved an amendment to the Resolution which the Chair ruled was related in principle but not technically an amendment. Mr. Kraus moved "that this Assembly support the stand and the candor with which the Committee has, by its report (and no less by the minority statement) put its finger on problems which concern us." This was not seconded, and the Presiding Officer reminded the Assembly that the question on the floor was the Van Evera resolution. Mr. Kayser moved to put the question to a vote and was seconded by Mr. Stevens. The Kayser motion to put the question to a vote at this time was defeated. After some further statements to the point in question by Mr. Dixon and Mr. Schlagel, Dr. Tidball of the School of Medicine, moved that the Van Evera resolution be tabled, and having been seconded and carried, the resolution was tabled.

Dr. Wise moved the following:

"that the Faculty Assembly appoint a committee consisting of Professors Reuben E. Wood, Chairman, Wolfgang H. Kraus, and Roderic H. Davison, former chairmen of the Executive Committee of the University Senate, to ascertain the facts concerning the Board of Trustees' actions leading to the appointment of the new President and with all reasonable speed to report its findings and recommendations to the Faculty Assembly."

The motion was seconded and Mr. Heller of the School of Engineering and Applied Science, moved to amend the motion, seconded by Mr. Arthur Miller, as follows:

"that a standing committee composed of the men named be appointed to ascertain the facts and make reports to the Faculty Assembly in all cases in which the Board of Trustees does not see fit to follow the recommendations of the Faculty."

Mr. Stevens moved that "the Wise motion and the Heller amendment be tabled until the Assembly had an opportunity to consider a proposed resolution by Mr. Dixon" The motion to table was seconded and carried.

Mr. Dixon, seconded by Mr. Freedman, then presented the following resolution:

R E S O L U T I O N

"RESOLVED that the Faculty Assembly of The George Washington University expresses its support of the work of the Special Committee to Advise and Consult with the Board of Trustees on the Selection of a President and endorses the work of that Committee and its reports to the Board of Trustees as reported to the Faculty Assembly on June 7, 1965, including the information contained in the supplemental report of a minority of the Committee made to the Faculty Assembly."

Mr. Weaver asked for a clarification, pointing out that the majority and minority reports reflected differences of opinion among members of the Committee. He expressed some doubt as to the meaning of an Assembly action purporting to approve both. Specifically, he inquired, (directing the question to Mr. Stevens, author of the minority report,) would such Assembly action constitute an endorsement of the support for Dr. John Anthony Brown expressed in the minority report? Mr. Stevens replied that he would not so interpret it. After some remarks addressed to transmittal of the above resolution to the Board of Trustees by Mr. Kraus and Mr. Highfill, and remarks to the point by Dr. Peery and Mr. Ledakis, the above resolution was adopted.

Mr. King presented the following resolution:

R E S O L U T I O N

"Be it resolved that the Faculty Assembly finds Dr. Elliott unacceptable for the presidency of The George Washington University and be it further resolved that the Acting President shall be instructed to communicate this unacceptability

immediately and directly to all Trustees and to Dr. Elliott."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Schlagel.

Mr. Kraus moved to transmit to President Elliott the Dixon Resolution of the Assembly. The motion was seconded and carried.

At this time, the Heller amendment to the Wise motion was voted upon and carried. The Wise motion, as amended, was then voted upon and carried as follows:

"That the Faculty Assembly appoint a committee consisting of Professor Reuben E. Wood, Chairman, and Professor Wolfgang H. Kraus and Roderic H. Davison, former chairmen of the Executive Committee of the University Senate, to ascertain the facts in all cases in which the Board of Trustees have not seen fit or do not see fit to follow the recommendations of the Faculty Assembly or the University Senate and, with all reasonable speed to report its findings and recommendations to the Faculty Assembly."

On a motion by Mr. Dixon, seconded, the King Resolution was tabled.

Mr. Gray moved a vote of thanks to Acting President Colclough for his courteous, graceful, and fair handling of this meeting which was seconded and unanimously carried, and President Colclough was accorded a standing ovation by the Assembly.

Mr. Miller moved that the meeting be adjourned at 12:45 p.m.

FREDERICK R. HOUSER
Secretary

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF TWO MEMBERS
OF THE FACULTY COMMITTEE TO ADVISE AND
CONSULT WITH THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES ON
THE SELECTION OF A PRESIDENT-JUNE 7, 1965

(Professor Stevens remarked that he had had time to clear this statement with only 1 other member of the Committee and that therefore he and Professor Hugh LeBlanc had signed this statement. Therefore, he would refer to the two men as "the minority.")

1. The minority requests that Professor James Forrester Davison explain the meaning of the Code Provision B.5, governing the activities of this Committee as Professor Davison remembers that President Thomas H. Carroll understood it.

2. The minority stresses the fact that the Committee unanimously recommended that Professor Cortland Perkins of Princeton University be offered the presidency of The George Washington University in its letter to Chairman Ellison dated April 1, 1965. The minority points out that Professor Perkins withdrew his name from any further consideration April 21, 1965.

3. The minority points out that Chairman Ellison on several occasions highly recommended the candidacy of Dr. Harry Ransom of the University of Texas. Several Trustees and several Deans had the opportunity to interview Dr. Ransom and it is our understanding that the Trustees and the Deans were favorably impressed by Dr. Ransom. It is our further understanding that Dr. Ransom stated that he would not consider accepting the George Washington University presidency until and unless he had first had an opportunity to meet the Faculty Committee and had received a favorable recommendation from them. The minority stresses that no meeting was ever arranged for the Faculty Committee to meet with Dr. Ransom. The minority stresses further that it met every candidate Chairman Ellison asked it to. It goes without saying that the Committee would have been pleased to interview Dr. Ransom had the opportunity been arranged.

The Faculty Committee understood before its meeting on May 8, that Dr. Ransom had also withdrawn his name from further consideration for the Presidency of The George Washington University.

4. The minority wishes to report that on May 3, 1965 a group consisting of Professor LeBlanc, Professor Walker and Professor Stevens drew up the enclosed memorandum and submitted it to Acting President Colclough early on the morning of May 10, 1965. (A copy of the memorandum which was read at this point is attached.) A copy of this memorandum was shown to Vice President and Dean of Faculties John Anthony Brown, Jr., and other copies were delivered to Dean Calvin D. Linton and to Dr. Thomas McPherson Brown. In response to this memorandum as well as to a petition signed by more than twenty faculty members, Acting President Colclough called a special meeting of the Faculty Assembly for May 20, 1965.

It was the intention of the minority to submit this memorandum to that meeting. However, in response to a request from Acting President Colclough and the suggestion that submission of the memorandum would represent a disservice to the University, Professor LeBlanc and Professor Stevens acting for himself and for Professor Walker decided not to present the memorandum. We did this because we had received the assurances which were reported to the Faculty Assembly in Interim Report Number 3, -- (a) that Chairman Ellison hoped to be able to present a recommendation to the Trustees at their meeting June 5, 1965, and (b) that the Faculty Committee would have an opportunity to express its recommendations concerning the choice to be proposed. We felt that the purpose of our memorandum had been achieved with these assurances.

5. The minority wishes to report a statement made by the new Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Mr. E. K. Morris, for the CBS television last evening, June 6, 1965. That statement in part was to this effect, "the main opposition to him (Dr. Lloyd Elliott) seemed to be that he hadn't enough experience." If Mr. Morris hold this opinion, it is perhaps because the Faculty Committee failed in its reports to the Trustee Committee and to the full Board of Trustees to convey its true sentiments. The Faculty Committee voted not to recommend Dr. Elliott.

There were seven (7) votes in favor of this position, no votes against it, and three (3) abstentions. Our recommendation was based on the belief that Dr. Elliott did not satisfy the criteria which the Faculty Committee had reported to the Assembly in Interim Report Number One (1), dated November 3, 1964.

Our opinion was based in part on Dr. Elliot's statement to the Faculty Committee when we interviewed him that "The Board is the Boss; the President and the Faculty are hired hands." Our recommendation was based in part on our report from Dr. Brown and Professor Schmidt who had checked out Dr. Elliott on the Maine campus that Dr. Elliott's concepts of faculty-administration relationships were not entirely satisfactory and that there was little promise that Dr. Elliott would change these attitudes as a result of appointment to the Presidency of the George Washington University.

Finally on this point, the very fact that a candidate would accept this position in the face of an adverse recommendation by the Faculty Committee, reported to him by Chairman Ellison, reveals something about that candidate's attitude toward The George Washington University faculty in general and toward faculty participation in University affairs in particular. The Faculty Committee's judgment of Dr. Elliott would seem to be corroborated by his actions in this matter.

6. The minority wishes to report the gist of a statement made at a joint meeting of the Board Committee and the Faculty Committee on the morning of June 5, 1965, by one of the members of the Faculty Committee. That statement came in response to an announcement by Chairman Ellison that the Trustee Committee would recommend Dr. Elliott to the full Board at its afternoon meeting. The statement by the Faculty Committee member, as we understood it, suggested that after the decision was made, all loyal Faculty members should approve it and that if they could not approve it, their alternative would be to resign. The man who suggested this alternative knows, and you and I know, that most of the members of the Faculty

depend on their jobs for their livelihood and for the security of their families. He also knows, and you and I know, that not one of the Trustees depends upon his trusteeship for his living or for the security of his family. To suggest this alternative, then, is to use a tactic which is beneath contempt.

7. The minority will continue to work for what it considers to be the best interests of The George Washington University.

Respectfully submitted,

Edwin L. Stevens

Hugh L. LeBlanc

ADDENDUM, June 8, 1965

After the presentation of this statement, but before the Faculty Assembly voted to endorse the information contained in it, Professor Robert Walker stated that the statement erred in one respect. He said that Chairman Ellison said, "No," in response to a direct question as to whether the Faculty recommendation had been communicated to Dr. Elliott. I did not hear this exchange between Professor Walker and Chairman Ellison. There is no doubt that Chairman Ellison said he communicated to Dr. Elliott the reservations which the Faculty Committee had about Dr. Elliott. In any event, the minority believes that the Board has the responsibility to notify any candidate for the presidency of The George Washington University of the action of the Faculty Committee. And certainly any candidate owes it to himself and to the faculty to ascertain that he has positive faculty endorsement before accepting the position.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

May 8, 1965

TO: The Acting President

Sir:

We would appreciate it if you would disseminate this letter to the members of the University Faculty Assembly at the earliest possible time.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) E. L. Stevens

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
Washington 6, D.C.
May 8, 1965

MEMORANDUM TO THE FACULTY ASSEMBLY

Having served for an entire academic year on the Faculty Committee to Advise and Consult with the Board of Trustees on the Selection of a President, we are herewith submitting our resignations. The reasons for this action follow.

In John Anthony Brown we have an academic administrator whose experience has qualified him for consideration as our next president, and whose accomplishments at the University have won him the documented support of a considerable proportion of the University community. We felt that we were representing not only our own best judgment but also the will of our constituency when we supported his name strongly from the beginning of our search. We could not reasonably reject, however, the proposition that an even better qualified leader could be found.

The conduct of the search for a new president, however, has failed to demonstrate the feasibility of this proposition. Men whose qualifications were considered comparable to those of Mr. Brown have not proved available. With some recent declarations of unavailability we have exhausted the last remnants of orderly procedures of survey and evaluation. We are now forced, in effect, to begin again at the beginning. Experience to date forces us to depreciate the likelihood of the adoption of systematic procedures in the selection process, the opportunity for significant participation by the Faculty Committee in such a process, and the probability of attracting a president who could serve as effectively as Mr. Brown.

The longer the presidency remains vacant, the harder becomes the task of filling it with a first class appointment. The longer the presidency remains vacant, the more irreparable becomes the loss of momentum and decisive leadership. The longer the presidency remains vacant, the less chance there will be of interesting Mr. Brown in the position. For these reasons we can no longer satisfy ourselves that we are serving the best interests of the University by participating in an extension of this search.

We have expressed these views to our colleagues on the Faculty Committee and have moved that, in recognition of divided opinion within the Committee, we return to the Assembly for discussion and instruction. With the defeat of this motion at today's meeting we can no longer continue in good conscience along the line indicated by the Committee majority. We respectfully invite the Faculty Assembly, therefore, either to instruct their Committee to support the course we recommend or to replace us with members of the faculty who can continue the search with confidence that they serve the University by so doing.

sgd Robert H. Walker

Hugh L. LeBlanc

Edwin L. Stevens, Assoc. Chmn.

The editorial "Synthetic Crisis at GWU" of June 9 contained so many major errors of fact—in striking contrast to your news reporting — and such shockingly unwarranted conclusions that it cannot be permitted to go unanswered.

First, instead of there being "barely more than a quorum at the Monday meeting of the Faculty Assembly," the number present was in fact considerably more than double that required for a quorum and probably equaled or exceeded the attendance at any faculty gathering in the history of the university. This is particularly impressive, since the meeting took place between terms.

Second, the basic question at issue at this time is not the qualifications of any individual but whether the Board of Trustees did, in fact, follow the provisions of paragraph B, "Faculty Consultation and Recommendation in the Selection of Academic Administrative Officers," of the Code and Ordinances "adopted by the Board of Trustees at its meetings of March 19, 1964, and June 6, 1964, as recommended by the Committee on Professional Ethics and Academic Freedom (of which the undersigned was the original chairman) of the University Senate, the Faculty Assembly, and the President of the University."

All motions that might be deemed to reflect on the qualifications of individuals, except for approval of the work of its own duly elected committee, were tabled as premature by overwhelming votes. Even the above-mentioned question of procedure was referred to a committee of the present and past chairmen of the Executive Committee of the University Senate for full investigation and report back to the Assembly for possible action.

All this was done, with the Acting President of the University presiding, in a meeting nearly three hours long in which dignity, courtesy, and fundamental harmony (making written ballots superfluous) prevailed and in which recrimination and pettiness were notably absent.

To speak of such calm and responsible deliberations as "petulant" (among many prejudicial adjectives in the edi-

torial) and to refer to the entire body of academic deans, virtually all departmental chairmen, and the Executive Faculty Committee of the Medical School as "an 'in group' faction" constitutes undignified and irresponsible journalism. All the members of this "faction" serve in their administrative capacities on recommendation of their colleagues (pages 19-22 of the Code) and appointment, annually, by the President and Board of Trustees.

Involved in this basic issue are vital matters in relation to the necessary accord and mutual respect between faculty and trustees that affect the academic community of every college and university in America.

WOOD GRAY,
Professor of American History,
The George Washington Uni-
versity,
Washington.

Much has been said in recent years about the lack of respect for order and authority, as shown by college students in demonstrations and other such manifestations of displeasure, at the University of Berkeley and elsewhere. Now, at George Washington University, we are faced with a narrow-minded display of hurt feelings which smacks of bad manners and downright denial of authority, such as is hardly conducive to respect for the faculty at that institution, which is responsible for the display.

As the choice of a cabinet is the prerogative of the President, so the choice of a president at George Washington University, despite its tardiness in this instance, is the duty and prerogative of the Board of Trustees—the only difference being that, unlike the U.S. Senate, the George Washington faculty does not have the power or right of advice or consent.

One witnesses in this instance a frenzied fit of displeasure on the part of the faculty because its own "presidential candidate" was passed over, and this is indeed a poor example to the students of whom the faculty desires respect. Such action can only drive the Board into a corner in its own defense, and place an unseemingly burden upon the incoming president, not warranted, and en-

tirely unbefitting the successful accomplishment of his new duties.

The ultimate question, of course—which remains unanswered—is: Who administers George Washington University, those appointed by the Board of Trustees, or a faculty organized into a group for that purpose?

Resignation on the part of those faculty members dissatisfied with the recent presidential appointment remains an honorable alternative.

GEORGE H. ARCHIBALD,
Middleburg.

With respect to your editorial "Synthetic Crisis at GWU," I should like to offer comments:

The editorial refers to "an 'in group' faction." That interpretation is erroneous, as is evidenced by the unanimous position taken by the deans, by the Executive Faculty Committee of the Medical School, and by 32 department chairmen. That the attitudes so expressed by these informed and responsible leaders are widely shared throughout the entire faculty is shown by the voting at Monday's meeting.

The editorial states that "the failure to vote by secret ballot raised some doubt about just how much sentiment there was to table the motion welcoming the new president." It is far easier to say "yes" quietly to an unwelcome situation than it is to say "no." The members of this faculty stood up for all to see, and the vote was decisive, overwhelmingly so.

The editorial further states that faculty members "will detract and detract seriously from the reputation of a university whose image must be brightened if it is to become the great academic institution that this city badly needs." On the contrary, by its firm response to the situation this faculty has brought new lustre to the University. We deliberated as responsible men and women, and the actions we took on Monday constitute an historic stand in accord with the highest traditions of our ancient and honorable profession.

JOHN P. REESING, JR.
Washington.

Letters to the Editor

Published letters are subject to condensation, and those not selected for publication will be returned only when accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelopes. The use of pen names is limited to correspondents whose identity is known to The Star.

'Faculty Furor'

SIR: I wish to draw your attention to certain omissions in connection with the editorial "Faculty Furor," which was published in The Star June 10.

At its meeting on Monday of last week the faculty assembly of the George Washington University voted on the three resolutions mentioned, and on a fourth that is not mentioned in the editorial: a resolution creating a standing committee to ascertain the facts in all cases in which the board of trustees does not follow the recommendations of the faculty. We have an excellent code governing the academic personnel of the university which details orderly procedures to be followed in the selection of a president and which the trustees themselves adopted in 1964. Our committee is investigating the question of whether the trustees may have violated the code; its report will be presented to the assembly with all reasonable speed.

Also the editorial states, vaguely, that "with some opposition, it (the faculty assembly) indorsed a report by the faculty advisory committee on selection of a president." Members of the opposition were not numerous (and, incidentally, approximately 350 persons attended the meeting, rather than the 250 reported in the press). Persons whom the editorial describes as "the dissident members" constitute the overwhelming majority of the faculty, as Monday's voting demonstrated. The advisory committee's report that it had refused to recommend Mr. Elliott was endorsed by that huge majority.

John P. Reesing Jr.,
Chairman, Department of English,
The George Washington University.

* * * *

SIR: In an editorial of June 10 you censured the faculty of the George Washington University for its stand against the board of trustees' choice of president. As a June graduate of George Washington, I would like to congratulate the faculty; I believe that the majority of students also commends their actions.

The stand does not demonstrate the faculty's lack of "maturity"; rather it is a long overdue demand for the authority which rightfully belongs to professors in an educational institution. A board of trustees which meets but a few times a year, which has frequently proven its ignorance of the university's needs, should not possess the power which it now possesses.

Margaret Simes.

* * * *

SIR: As an alumnus of George Washington University, I am disgusted with the way in which the institution's board of trustees ignored the recommendations of more than two dozen department chairmen, a faculty advisory committee, the deans of the various schools and colleges of the university, and the executive faculty of the School of Medicine in regard to the selection of a new president. With dauntless arrogance the trustees demonstrated clearly in their selection of a successor to President Thomas Carroll who died last summer that they "knew" much better than the faculty and the deans the kind of president the university should have. After all, what do professors and deans really know about the delicate matter of selecting a university president?

William Lloyd Fox.

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A Centennial Tribute To The President

the maine



CAMPUS

A Progressive Newspaper Serving A Growing University

Vol. LXVI Z 270

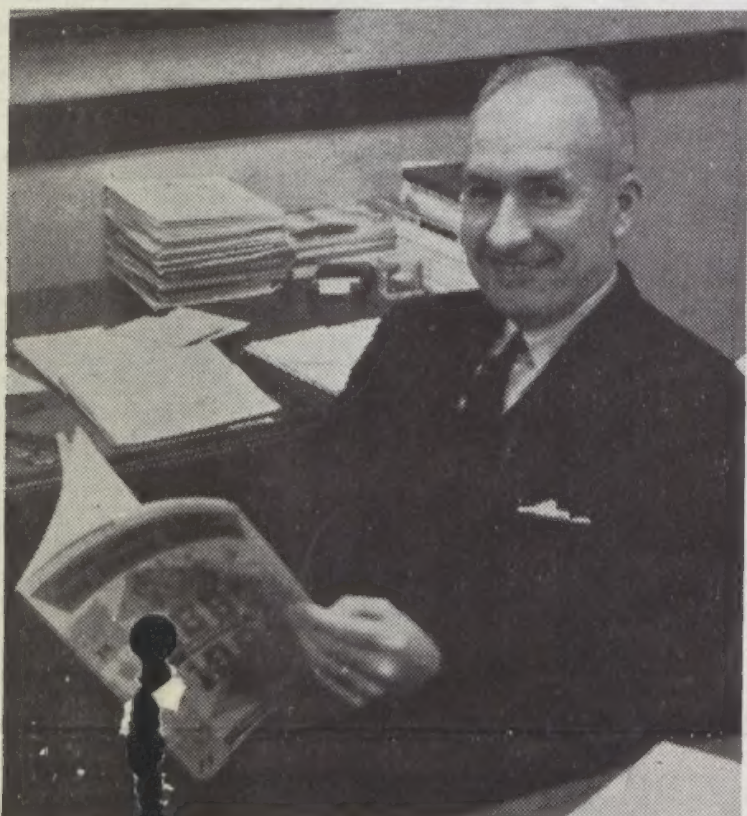
ORONO, MAINE, FEBRUARY 25, 1965

Number 20

LOOK INSIDE FOR

Pictures Of
CARNIVAL ROYALTY
CANDIDATES

Page Six



TOP MAN—President Lloyd H. Elliott relaxes at his desk with a copy of the *Campus* special centennial edition.

Broom Bowl Kicks Off 1965 Winter Carnival

By ELLEN TOOMEY

The faculty and students of the history and government department will kick off the Centennial Winter Carnival celebration as they brush out the first ball at the annual Broom Bowl. The broomball game is scheduled for 4 p.m. tomorrow.

Students will vote for their choice of candidates for Carnival royalty in the lobby of the Union all day. King and Queen candidates are Sue Myer, Sarah Bunker, Carol Denton, Melody Mace, Dave Svendsen, Hank Schmelzer, Wayne Johnson and Arnie Delaite.

The Carnival Ball tomorrow evening is highlighted by the crowning of the King and Queen at 10:30 p.m. by President Lloyd H. Elliott. Don Doane and his orchestra will supply the dancing music for the Ball.

Saturday's activities will begin with the carnival games at 9:00 a.m. behind the Sigma Nu house. These include saucer trials, snowshoe slalom and a tug-of-war. Meanwhile the judging of the entries in the snow sculpture contest will take place. At 10:30 a.m. the scene of action moves to the hockey rink where the Bears will clash with the Bobcats from Bates.

The afternoon's calendar is spiced with the appearance in the Memorial Gymnasium of the Brothers Four. These former University of Washington students specialize in the brand of folk singing which appeals to hoardes of college students across the nation.

Crowded into the list of events are two basketball games for Saturday. One is the Maine Frosh vs. Thomas College and the other pits the varsity against University

of Massachusetts. Following the latter, a skating party, complete with refreshments, is planned at the rink. From 8 until 11 p.m. it is also possible to monkey around at the Den Dance.

At most celebrations, the best the house has to offer is served at the beginning, but the Carnival Committee has saved the best entertainment fare for last. Odetta, often known as the "first lady of folk song," will appear on stage in the Memorial Gymnasium Sunday at 2 p.m. She has brought down the house at such places as San Francisco's Hungry i, New York's Blue Angel and the Newport Folk Festival. One of her more well-known tunes was her revival of the old sea chanty, "Santy Anno."

The members of the Carnival Committee who planned all the events are: Peter Paiton and Floyd Horn, co-chairmen; Peter Allen, Jim Ballinger, Barbara Bickmore, Charles Bonney, Tom Foley, Carol Full, Phyllis Mayo, Sue Myer, Nancy Page, Judy Purzycki, Paul Sullivan and Frank Tenore. Wayne Johnson and Hank Schmelzer are student advisers.

Lloyd H. Elliott: College Whiz; Ship Sank, Swam To Africa

By RON PARENT

He was graduated from college when only 18, spent two weeks living with North African Arabs after swimming away from his sunken ship, and has been President of the University of Maine for the past seven years.

Lloyd H. Elliott has had an unusual and interesting life and in his own words he "... has enjoyed every minute of it." Elliott took over as president of U-M in July, 1958, and confesses he will stay at U-M until the people of Maine no longer want or need him.

Lloyd Elliott is a native of West Virginia. He earned his English as an undergraduate at Glenville State College, W. Va. He finished his undergraduate days in three and one-half years and graduated at 18, the youngest person ever to start college.

While a student at Glenville Elliott was sports editor of the campus newspaper and played on the varsity basketball, tennis and baseball teams. He recalls that his head coach observed one day that Elliott was so young he should be starting his athletic career instead of graduating.

Elliott's career in education started when he became a teacher in the elementary and high schools of Widen, W. Va., in 1937. He later became principal of the Widen school system where he stayed from 1939 to 1942.

His teaching career came to a sudden halt with the beginning of World War II. He joined the Navy and soon became skipper of one of the Navy's most dangerous craft—the landing craft.

It was while taking part in the invasion of Sicily that Elliott's craft got caught in a storm and sank. He swam to shore and quickly became acquainted with a group of Arabs who provided him with food in exchange for what little the shipwrecked sailor had to trade.

In 1946 Elliott returned to civilian life and once again turned to education. He accepted a teaching assistantship at the University of Colorado and one year later became assistant superintendent of schools in Boulder, Colo.

Elliott earned his doctorate in education from the University of Colorado and a M.A. in the same subject from West Virginia University.

He travelled to Cornell University in 1948 as an assistant professor. Quickly moving up the ladder, he was named associate professor in 1950, director of the summer session in 1953, and a year later was appointed professor of educational administration.

In 1955 Elliott was appointed assistant to the provost at Cornell and also acting director of the School of Education. He was named executive assistant to the president of Cornell in 1956 and held that

position until he came to the University of Maine in 1958.

Elliott has not been inactive since assuming the top job at U-M. He is a member of the New England Board of Higher Education and the Joint Council on Educational Broadcasting. In 1963 he became Chairman of the Governor's Advisory Committee on ETV.

Elliott expects to remain at his present job as long as the "... people of Maine will permit me or as long as I feel there is a reasonable degree of accomplishment."

Elliott believes that the biggest problem facing the University of Maine today is assembling the money, facilities and faculty necessary to meet required growth. He believes that Maine's educational program is moving along at a good clip and will continue to improve in the future.

He fears that as the University grows there is danger that personal relations between students and faculty will slowly become more formal. To prevent this, Elliott stresses that U-M exists because of students and for no other reason. He often reminds his administration and faculty that they are working on a university campus to render service to students.

Dr. Elliott's basic philosophy in life perhaps sums up his great success. He enjoyed his war experience; he enjoyed his years teaching and he thoroughly enjoys his job as top man at U-M.



ODETTA

University Band Singers Present Evening Concert

The University Singers and University Band will put the finishing touches on the centennial celebration with a free concert in the Hauck Auditorium tonight at 8 p.m.

The Singers, directed by music department head Dr. Herrold Headley, will perform Mozart's *Lacrymose* from the *Requiem*, *Lord of Hosts* by Gunner Wennerberg, and *Praise the Lord, all ye nations* by Bach.

The Band program will include Aaron Copland's *Outdoor Overture*, *Trauersinfonie* by Richard Wagner, and Morton Gould's *American Salute*. Philip Nesbit will conduct.

A joint performance by the Singers and Band of Anton Bruckner's *Gloria* from the *Mass in E minor* also is included on the program.

Accompanists will be Jill Guinon and Romette Headley.

Dr. Elliott's Days Are Full — Of Problems

No Vacation For The President

A few months after Dr. Lloyd H. Elliott became the 9th president of the University of Maine he received a letter from a member of the engineering faculty demanding that he resign.

His sin: He had gone before the 1959 Legislature for cash to prevent the College of Technology from losing accreditation. And thereby exposed its inadequacies publicly.

But if the professor objected, the legislature didn't. It rounded up an extra \$500,000 for technology.

Since then Dr. Elliott, unlike many educators, has openly discussed his problems whether they are a shortage of faculty, inadequate financial support, or the lack of research grants.

But being at odds with the faculty is not one of Dr. Elliott's usual problems.

The Pressure

The one problem that upsets him the most, he says, is when personal tragedy hits the campus, and particularly, an accident that claims the life of a student.

For this reason he has the heebie-jeebies every time thousands of students drive to or from college for vacations.

Dr. Elliott is under the most pressure at the end of each semester when students flunk out. This happened to 135 this winter. Then he gets a daily run of calls from irate or bitter parents who feel betrayed by the university.

A day-in, day-out problem facing the year-old president is the task of maintaining academic strength in the face of ever-increasing enrollment.

"We must find ways of rewarding really outstanding teachers," Dr. Elliott said in an interview. "Also ways of having such teachers reach hundreds of students rather than a few dozen."

Dr. Elliott has been aware of the value of good teaching since he was a child.

West Virginian

He was born on a 150-acre farm in Clay County, W. Va., 50 miles from Charleston, on May 21, 1918, the fourth and last son of John D. Jr. and Belva Stone Elliott.

The four boys "attended" school seven days a week 12 months a year as their father, the local one-room school master, made sure learning continued at home.

"There was some kind of learning experience every evening — poems, readings, or we would have to try to unravel one of his pet mental arithmetic problems," Dr. Elliott recalls.

The young Elliott attended his father's ungraded 20-pupil school for three years. The curriculum included geology, natural philosophy, mental arithmetic, geography, American and state history, grammar, spelling and literature.

On the basis of a state-wide examination, young Elliott was able to graduate from 8th grade at the age of 10, but his father said he was too young for high school and made him repeat the grade.

Writes His Own

He went on to the 400-pupil Clay County High School where he took college preparatory courses and was a member of the debating team. During his first debate he forgot his speech and the team lost.

To this day Dr. Elliott writes



PRESIDENT ELLIOT greets a visitor at the door to his office.

After receiving a B.A. from Glenville in 1937 after only three and a half years of study, Dr. Elliott went to the University of West Virginia where he earned a master's in education administration.

His first teaching job — high school and Grade 6 English — earned him \$990 a year

Back To School

When World War II broke out, Dr. Elliott was supervising principal of the 600-pupil Widen, W. Va., school system. He entered the Navy in the fall of 1942, and after attending schools at Princeton University and Little Creek Va., was made skipper of a tank landing craft in the Mediterranean.

During the invasion of Sicily, Dr. Elliott's ship which was

transporting an Army medical unit, cracked almost in two ("hinge-bobbed") during a vicious storm. Everyone was taken off safely except a skeleton crew which managed to beach the vessel on the North African coast.

During their 10 days stranded ashore he and five sailors with him bartered with the Arabs for food and provisions. One T shirt was worth an old hen.

Dr. Elliott's next assignment was on an antisubmarine patrol craft which took part in the landings in Salerno and Anzio, Italy. But Lt. Elliott again was stranded in Africa when his vessel was turned over to the Free French.

Next he was port director at Mers-El-Kebir, near Oran, where an armada of fighting ships were repaired or serviced with food, fuel, water, ammunition and other stores. Dr. Elliott also saw some 150,000 German prisoners of war shipped through the post to stateside POW camps.

Late in the winter of 1944 he heard about his new assignment to one of the ports on the

China coast. However, VJ day intervened, and he was sent to a Great Lakes, Ill., school to become a demobilization expert.

From there he was assigned to Bainbridge, Md., where some 2,400 Navy men and women were processed a day.

With the war over, he went for his doctorate in education administration with minors in public administration and taxation at the University of Colorado. For his thesis he developed new techniques for enrollment projections.

"My projections for Boulder, Colorado, proved conservative," he recalled, "because I didn't anticipate such a high birth rate."

Dr. Elliott chose Cornell University as his next home, going there in the summer of 1948 as an assistant professor of education. He moved rapidly up the academic ladder, making associate professor in two years and full professor in four. His positions included director of the summer session, acting director of the School of Education, and director of teacher training for graduate students.

Taste For Job

In 1955 he was appointed assistant to the Provost and a year later became Cornell President Deane W. Malott's executive assistant or "right-hand man."

It was in this position that Dr. Elliott developed a background and taste for the task of university or college president.

"I got so close to the job that I knew I'd like one if the right kind was offered," he recalls.

His first offer of a college presidency came from a small, church-related college in the mid-west. The beautiful campus and good salary were appealing, but Dr. Elliott turned down the job because it offered little challenge.

"The trustees wanted things left just as they always have been," he added.

Tapped By Fogler

Dr. Elliott was contacted about the University of Maine by Raymond Fogler, chairman of the Board of Trustees, who was spending every free moment hunting up likely prospects.

The Elliotts drove to the campus to look the place over and to be looked over in the winter of 1958. He told the trustees he would strive to tell the story of the university from one end of the state to the other and to raise the level of legislative support.

And he has done just that since he has been in office. A typical week includes talks to Chambers of Commerce, service clubs and other civic groups.

In the area of legislative support, the operations budget has risen at the rate of \$1 million a year and chances look good for a sizable jump during the present session.

As president, Dr. Elliott constantly works at his job and never has taken a vacation.

"He had better take one soon," said one of the trustees recently. "No one should keep up that pace."

Early Golfer

For relaxation Dr. Elliott plays tennis and hand ball and is a dawn patroler on the golf links, getting in a quick nine before breakfast. He gives himself a 13 handicap.

"It's the only one he has," says an admirer.

Story by CHARLES C. SUTTON of the Telegram Staff